GRAPEVINE

VISITACION·VALLEY

NUMBER 92 SERVING OUR COMMUNITY MARCH 1994

Springtime Blooming in the Valley

Geneva Towers are clearly visible in this view from a valley hillside after heavy storms. Weather is again warmer, flowers are blooming and baseball is just around the corner. Spring is in the air.

Better Growing Techniques for Better Crops

Does anyone think about the profound way that yellow crookneck squash has been improved in recent years? Not likely. Most of us just take for granted that it will be in the supermarket's fresh produce sections every summer and fall.

But soon people wil hear and start to care more about crookneck squash, because most everyone cares about the environment and because biotechnology offers new approaches to solving environmental problems.

Any way that farmers can grow high quality food at the same or cheaper price, and use chemicals more judiciously in the growing process, would be roundly welcomed by health, cost and environmentally conscious consumers. Thanks to biotechnology, American squash farmers will soonbe offered a choice that witt make them more efficient and successful at making American consumers happier.

Non-farmers may have a hard time understanding that squash growers routinely plant five acres of squash in hopes of harvesting one acre's worth of squash to take to market. Why?

In a word: viruses. Carried mostly by small insects called aphids, viruses claim as much as 80 percent of the typical squash crop each year, especially in southern states like Florida and Georgia where most of America's crookneck squash is grown. Currently, farmers can do nothing about the squash viruses directly; instead, they have to spray chemicals to kill the aphids who act as viral taxis.

A choice that squash growers would love to have are plants that can stand up to viral attacks on their own, without chemicals. The same goes for growers of potatoes, tomatoes, canteloupes, watermelons and cucumbers. Soon they will have that choice.

Plant biotechnology methods originated by university researchers and commercialized by scientists at seed companies, have produced a viral-resistant variety of crookneck squash which soon will be ready for squash growers to plant, once federal regulators have completed their review of the safety studies and given the crop the go ahead.

First, growers would plant one acre of squash, instead of five, to ensure one acre's worth of produce. That would reduce acres cultivated for squash by 60 to 80 percent. This means greatly reduced inputs, such as fuel, fertilizer and water.

Second, the chemical sprays required to kill the aphids carrying viruses to five acres of squash would be reduced or eliminated.

Third, consumers would benefit from a more consistent supply of squash, especially during the hot summer and early fall months when aphids are at their worst.

Fourth, consumers would enjoy fresh squash longer into the winter as fall crops become hardier and more reliable.

While this is welcome news about squash, what this same technology will mean to many other popular crops both in the U.S. and around the world, is nothing short of astounding.

This same basic approach to viral protection for plants will soon present choices that growers of cantaloupes, watermelons, cucumbers, potatoes, tomatoes, lettuce, alfalfa and more will also be able to make. In Arizona, for example, even with chemical defenses, growers virtually gave up on the entire fall planting of canteloupes because viruses had gotten so bad.

Put all these crops together with viral resistance and imagine the reduction in the overall chemical use in the farming environment. Consider too the scaling back of many other agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, water and fuel because so many fewer acres will be necessary to plant.

The technique of viral protection for plants is far simpler to explain than it was to figure out. Modern plant specialists use precision enzymes to cut our small portions, usually ten percent or less, of the protein costs that surround all viruses. Then, plants are exposed to these pieces of virus much like humans are routinely exposed to fragments of viruses in vaccinations. In turn, the plants develop their own protection to the full virus. This protective immunity becomes a part of the plant's genetic make-up, and is passed along to future generations of plants.

Though some formidable technical challenges stand between crop experts and developing viral-resistance in some

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Special Run Scheduled In April to Benefit Bay Area Homeless

Most citizens agree the problem of homelessness in the Bay Area is too big to be solved by government alone. But how can business and the community help?

On April 10, two cornerstones of the Bay Area's private business and charity - Sutro & Co. and St. Vincent de Paul Society - will get a running start on the problem by launching the City's first annual Gimme Shelter Run/Walk for the Homeless, a five killometer run and one mile walk for both serious runners and casual strollers. All proceeds will benefit Bay Area programs of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Starting and ending at the Yerba Buena Center, 5th and Howard Sts., the event kicks off at 9 a.m., ending with a .ate-morning rally featuring food and live entertainment. Information on the homeless will be available, along with a food and clothing drive. Prizes will be awarded in varying categories and participants will receive Gimme Shelter ee-shirts, assorted sponsor giveaways and refresbments.

Both Mayor Frank Jordan and Senator Dianne Feinstein are honorary co-chairpersons for the event, which expects to attract more than 2,000 participants.

In San Francisco since 1860, St. Vincent de Paul Society operates among the most comprehensive set of assistance programs for the homeless in the City and Bay Area.

"The homeless issue has many, many levels to it," said Michael M. Sullivan, chief executive officer of St. Vincent de Paul Society, San Francisco. "While our thrift stores and dining rooms are highly visible to the public, they are only the tip of the iceberg.

"Our work also includes shelters and treatment programs, and that takes money. Sutro's lead in this kind of an event is a first, and we hope it sparks a new chapter of corporate support for human services groups such as ours."

St. Vincent de Paul Societies offer a diversity of programs and services to assist people in need, helping them break the cycle of homelessness and make the transition to a better way of life.

Last year alone, the Bay Area St. Vincent de Paul Society served more than a million meals and helped 400,000 people with emergency shelter, Job training and assistance with rent and utilities. More than $750,000 of clothing, furniture and appliances was also distributed free by the Society.

Sutro & Co., the oldest investment firm west of the Mississippi, is the largest regional full-service brokerage firm serving California and the West. With 17 offices in California, Arizona and Colorado, the firm recently celebrated its 135th anniversary last fall.

Proteins Additives Labelled a Cause Of Food Allergies in Certain Products

For persons who experience food allergy, a concern is raised about the potential for biotechnology to introduce potential allergens - proteins in food that cause allergic reactions - into food products.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration policy guidelines address this concern in the requirements for safety testing by any company developing food for the marketplace.

Product information that discloses the presence of food allergens is of primary concern to consumers who have food allergies.

A food allergy is an adverse reaction to an otherwise harmless food or food component that involves the body's immune system. A food allergen is the part of a food that stimuates the immune system of food-allergic individuals. A single food can contain multiple food allergens, the majority of which are likely to be proteins, not carbohydrates or fats.

Recent surveys show that 30 percent of Americans believe that they have at least one food allergy. Yet true food allergy is estimated to affect less than two percent of the adult population,

Although allergic reactions can occur virtually to any food, most reactions are caused by a limited number of foods. These include milk, eggs, fish, shellfish, soy, wheat, peanuts and tree-grown nuts such as walnuts.

The FDA's policy concerning allergy states that protein taken from a food known to cause an allergic reaction is presumed to be allergenic until clearly proven otherwise. Foods that contain a new potential allergen must be clearly labeled before they can be sold.

Therefore, for example, it potatoes were bred to contain a peanut protein, the potatoes would have to be labeled to disclose the presence of the peanut protein. Again, FDA reqires that tests demonstrate the specific proteins transferred from an allergenic food are not allergenic, or the food product must be labeled to indicate the presence of the allergen.

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Lunchtime Melee Closes Wilson High

S.F. police were forced to close Wilson High School after lunch break February 22 when an arguement between several students escalated into a fracas involving dozens. Those in disagreement were dispatched from the school in seperate busses, several of which were called in to quell the disturbance. Wilson High was closed the following day for scheduled teacher training.

Law Would Permit Counties to Ban Semi-Automatic Assault Weapons

Legislation which would permit counties to ban semi-automatic assault weapons was recently introduced by Assemblyman John Burton, who contends the measure is essential in ending the proliferation of these guns on California's streets.

"District attorneys and local law enforcement officials have repeatedly said that current laws don't do nearly enough to help them crack down on the instruments of death and destruction," said Burton of the proposed measure which was co-authored by Assembly Speaker Willie Brown, Jr. "Too often, bureaucracy at the state level gets in the way of anything getting done at the local level.

"Ridding our streets of people killing machines must be a top priority, and this bill will help ensure that local law enforcement can do what's needed to accomplish that goal."

Under a 1989 law - the Roos-Roberti Assault Weapons Control Act - the state of California established a ban on more than 50 specified automatic assault weapons, while authorizing the attorney general to seek bans in court against look-alikes of prohibited weapons in counties with populations of more than one million. But only one case regarding the Colt Sporter has been recently introduced.

"The gun manufacturers may be obeying the letter of the law, but not the spirit of the law," explained Burton. "They circumvent the law by continuing to manufacture these weapons, but changing their names. Under current law, the newly named guns aren't officially banned."

Weapons Gian Luigi Ferri used to massacre innocent people at 101 California St. - two semi-automatic IntraTec D-C nines and a .45 caliber pistol - were legal in California. An IntraTec D-C nine is a new version of the Tec-nine, a semi-automatic assault weapon banned under the 1989 law.

"To help end this abuse, local governing bodies should be permitted to ban the particular semi-automatic assault weapons which plague their streets," said Burton. "This measure does exactly what needs to be done That is, it allows for the strengthening of California's gun control laws at the local level without falling prey to state bureaucracy."

Preventing Lead Poisoning in the Home

With approximately 90 percent of the homes in San Francisco painted well before lead-based paint was banned in 1978, it's little wonder the Bay Area is ninth among the nation's metropolitan areas for children at risk of lead poisoning from old housing. An estimated eight percent of the City's children from low-income families tested by their doctors for lead poisoning had blood lead levels of concern, according to a 1991 S.F. Department of Public Health study.

Lead-based paint is the most common source of high-dose exposure in children, along with contaminated household dust and soil. Because young children explore the world with their mouths, lead usually enters their bodies through ordinary sucking and tasting of fingers and objects.

Children can also be exposed to lead from other sources such as: lead dust on clothes of parents who work with lead; some ceramic pots and dishes, and clay pottery; home remedies including Azarcon, Greta and Payloоah; and lead in the water.

In 1992, the S.F. Board of Supervisors passed an ordinance with the goal of eradicating childhood lead poisoning by eliminating potential sources of environmental lead. Although most lead-poisoned children appear to be healthy, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the American Academy of Pediatrics recommend all young people between the ages of six months and six years be tested for lead through a simple venous blood test.

Three of four San Francisco children are eligible for a blood lead test as part of a free annual well-child examination. For information, call the San Francisco Child Health and Disability Prevention Program (CHDP) at 554-9950.

In 1993, the S.F. Department of Public Health (SFDPH) created the Childhood Lead Prevention Program. A staff of health professionals and community outreach workers conduct lead prevention education for parents, health professionals and the comunity at large, carrying out environmental investigations in homes of lead-poisoned children as part of case management. They are currently implementing a multi-year grant from the CDC emphasizing communtiy education and outreach in the Mission District.

To help identify and control lead hazards in the home, the SFDPH recommends the following steps:

1) Find a family doctor for a child. CHDP can refer free care for qualifying families.

2) Besides a child's blood test, parents should also know the following:

• Make sure a child eats foods rich in calcium (milk, cheese, yogurt, broccoli, greens, corn tortillas, tofu) and iron (meat, chicken, iron-fortified cereals, raisins, dried fruit). Fresh fruits and vegetables also help protect a child from lead absorption.

• Wash a child's hands often, especially after playing in dirt and before eating and drinking.

• When a toddler is teething, provide rubber teething objects. Prevent children from teething on window sills.

• Keep pacifiers, teething and other toys that touch a child's mouth clean by washing them often with soapy water and rinsing them well.

• Lead paint tastes sweet. Watch that a child doesn't eat paint chips or flakes.

3) Look at the condition of paint inside and outside the home. Is there pre-1978 paint? Is it in cracked, flaking or peeling condition? These conditions create lead dust. Repairing or removing damaged paint requires special methods to prevent further dust from being spread around.

4) Before planning any repairs or renovations that may affect lead-paint surfaces, be sure to do paint testing. Then dust control can be planned during repairs.

Only use wet methods of paint scraping or high efficiency filtered (HEPA) exhaust connected to power tools to control dust. A HEPA filter can remove even the smallest particles in the air. Only HEPA-filtered vacuums collect all the fine dust during cleanup. Dust testing following paint removal projects reveals if the cleanup is complete.

If you do these home repairs yourself, or if your daily job outside the home creates lead dust, protect yourself. Be aware that you can bring lead dust home on your clothes, exposed skin, hair, shoes and inside your car. Change clothes and shoes and wash up before leaving work. Shower if possible.

5) Children spend much of their time on the floor. Because lead dust is heavy and sticky, it is important to keep floors and other surfaces clean. Mop weekly with water and detergent. Dust with a moist rag.

After cleaning up lead dust, throw out all sponges, rags or mop heads. If you don't, lead dust can be spread the next time you use them.

6) Lead dust may be present in carpets because of paint dust and soil dust. Do you think your carpet had lead dust? Cover it with a clean sheet or hard plastic washable floor cover. Then your infant, toddler or yound child can spend time crawling or playing there.

If you decide to remove carpets, they should be misted with water before being ripped up. That way the dust will stay in the carpet. Roll the carpet up carefully, immedately bag it and haul it away.

7) Look at the window well areas under the sash. Do you see paint dust, chips or flakes? Keep this well area wiped clean. Throw away the rags or sponge used to clean this surface after

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Treecycling Record Set

San Francisco residents recycled a record number of Christmas trees this year as more than 962,000 pounds of trees were collected in the Recycling Program's curbside and drop-off treecycling program in January - up 62,000 pounds from last year's total.

"This program has been a tremendous success," said Sharon Maves, S.F. Recycling Program manager. "When the program started in 1987, we collected 1,000 trees for recycling. This year we collected more than 50,000."

Eighty percent of the collected trees were picked up at the curb by Sunset Scavenger, chipped, and mostly used for boiler fuel at plants.

"By recycling most of the Christmas trees distributed in the City, we saved $26,000 is disposal costs and kept almost a million pounds of trees out of the landfill," said Dianne Coleman, special projects assistant for the S.F. Recycling Program.

S.F. Rec and Park Facing Budget Problems

San Francisco Recreation and Park Department's 1993-94 budget produced the most severe reduction in general fund support since the passage of Proposition 13 in 1979. In that year, many recreation facilities were closed. Since then, revenues raised from concessions and program fees have increased from approximately $2 million to more than $19 million annually.

But the existing level of fees is beginning to limit public access to Rec. and Park Dept. programs. Similarly, concession activity on Rec and Park Dept. land is reaching its limit.

Meanwhile, the demand for Rec. and Park Dept. services continues to grow. New parks are being added through new developments in Mission Bay, the Embarcadero and South Beach. New recreation centers are being built to serve the Tenderloin, Chinatown, South of Market and the Richmond neighborhoods.

These increased demands cannot be sustained within the existing budget. If additional financial support for the Rec. and Park Dept. is not secured, the department will be forced to eliminate programs, close facilities and further reduce maintenance activities.

Free ALA Pamphlet On Asthma Available

More than one million older Americans have asthma, and many of them develop the disease for the first time in their later years, according to Albert Smith, M.P.H., director of lung disease programs for the American Lung Association of San Francisco.

In a new 20-page ALA pamphlet written in cooperation with the National Council on Aging, "Asthma...At My Age?" discusses symptoms, treatment, medications and resources for help. Printed in large, easy-to-read type, a free copy is available by calling 1-800-300-LUNG.

Things You Can Do to Prevent Lead Poisoning in Your Home

From Page 1

one use.

Every time you open or close a window, some dust is created. One way to prevent this is to put special plastic liners along the edges of the window sash. You can also call energy conservation projects in San Francisco to help you with affordable changes to your windows.

8) Because children often play in yards, they can be at risk for lead poisoning. Look at your yard. Is the soil dry and without ground cover? If your answer is yes, your child may be exposed to lead.

You can test the lead content of the soil by collecting samples from different places in your yard and sending them to a laboratory.

9) If lead levels are above 200 to 500 parts per million (ppm), three to six inches of new topsoil should be added before planting a stable ground cover. A cover of gravel, stones or bark can also be provided over the new topsoil.

10) Doormats should be placed at all entrances to a house and children should be taught how to use them in removing dust from their shoes. Some people remove shoes when they enter their homes and use house slippers. This prevents street dust from coming into the home.

Also be aware of other lead sources:

Ceramica and Pottery:

•Many factory-made imports have lead pigments that can dissolve in food. Handmade ceramics may have leaded glazes.

•Color testing kits purchased at hardware and home repair stores can be used to test ceramics.

•Mexican bean pots (ollas) and casserole dishes (casuelas) often have lead varnish or glaze. Lead can dissolve in food, causing its dangerous exposure.

Imported Cans:

•Seals of some cans are welded with lead-containing solder. Check imported food cans and throw away any with lead seals.

Foods:

•Mexican tamarindo candies sold in small clay pots (Picarindo brand) have been recalled by US FDA because of lead content. Do not use the pots for drinking.

•Chinese pickled vegetables sold in a glazed ceramic container (Tianjin brand) have also been recalled by the USFDA because of lead content.

Water:

•Lead in water can be due to the corrosion of the lead solder used on copper pipes in the 1980s.

•There are two simple ways to prevent lead in the water you drink: let the water run a minute before using it; and only use cold water for drinking and cooking.

•Testing is available for $25 from the S.F. Water Department.

Imported Cosmetics:

•Some commercial brands of Surmi, Surma, Kajal and Kohl used for eyeliner contain high lead content. The USFDA is now trying to block these imports.

Home Remedies and Traditional Medicines:

•Some orange and yellow Mexican powders (Azarcon, Greta) contain high lead content. These are mistakenly used to treat stomachaches.

•Some members of the Hmong community use a red powder, Paylooah, for rash or fever. Paylooah has lead in it.

•Some South Asians use Ghasard, Bala, Goli or Kandu for stomachaches. All of these products have dangerous amounts of lead.

Hobbies and Home Industries:

•Lead problems can occur from: casting fishing weights or bullets; lead used for stained glass windows; ceramic glazes in pottery making; home plumbing and soldering projects.

Lead from the Workplace:

•Be aware that battery recycling or dismantling, radiator repair, plumbing repairs or prep work before painting all cause harmful exposures to lead dust or lead fume.

•Use good hygiene practices: change your clothes and shoes, wash your hands and shower when you are done with a job.

•Use good housekeeping practices: clean with a wet mop, sponge or cloth. Don't sweep lead dust.

•Don't take your lead dust home!

Additional information on lead poisoning can be obtained by calling the Childhood Lead Prevention Program at 255-3748, the State Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch Hotline at 1-510-450-2424, or 1-800-LEAD-FYI.

Does the Media Help or Hype Issues on Health and the Environment?

It's a simple matter of supply and demand. Consumers hungry for useful, accurate information on health and environmental issues have stimulated media coverage of these topics of growing public concern.

But just as is in business, when suppliers feel ill-equipped to respond to the demand, the result is often a poor product followed by consumer confusion and dissatidfaction.

Two recent studies show that although consumers depend on the media as their primary source of health and environmental information, the reliability of such coverage needs marked improvement.

According to a recent study by the Center for Media and Public Affairs in Washington, D.C., cancer dominated network news coverage for the first six months of 1993 more than any other health issue, even AIDS and health care reform.

Amid the deluge of information on the frightening disease, the media overemphasized some casual factors scientists consider only minor while ignoring other more significant cancer risks. Such findings seem to be part of an overall trend on health reporting over the last two decades, said study authors Robert Lichter, Stanley Rotham and Mark Mills.

The three researchers analyzed the content of news stories on cancer from 1972 to 1992, appearing in nine leading news outlets: ABC, CBS, and NBC evening news; Time, Newsweek and U.S. News and World Report news magazines; and the New York Times, Washington Post and Wall Street Journal daily newspapers.

The findings were then compared with expert scientific opinion gleaned from a Roper survey of 401 randomly selected members of the American Association for Cancer Research.

What emerged was a clear disparity between the media and scientific communtiy on the leading environmental cancer risks, with the exception of tobacco.

The majority of cancer experts rated food additives, radiation and household chemicals as only minor cancer risks. By contrast, media covergae focused mainly on added compounds such as dioxin, artificial sweeteners and pesticides such as Alar, EDB and DDT.

Fewer than one in four scientists surveyed ranked the New York Times as a "very reliable" source of information on cancer causes. Only one in 16 cancer experts rated television news as "very reliable." The magazine Scientific American, however, was rated by almost three-quarters of the scientists as providing very reliable media coverage on cancer.

Many journalists themselves readily admit they don't do a good job of covering environmental issues, accoridng to a second study by the Foundation for American Communications (FACS).

Based on interviews with a national, random sample of 512 broadcast and print journalists, less than one in 10 respondents said the press is perceived by the general public as a "very good" source of unbiased environmental information.

"This study was commissioned to evaluate how the press itself views the quality of environmental reporting," said Jack Cox, president of FACS, which conducted the study in association with American Opinion Research (AOR) in Princeton, N.J.

The survey also showed 72 percent of respondents believe reporters generally lack training and background to cover stories on technical environmental issues.

"The lack of preparedness of reporters covering the environment is important because environmental news is the single fastest growing area of news among readers and viewers," said Anthony M. Casale, president of AOR.

Although 46 percent of newsroom supervisors said they were expanding environmental coverage in their newsrooms, there have been no specialized positions or beats created in this area.

Reporting on the environment largely falls upon the general assignment reporter, of whom only 21 percent of the editors and 30 percent of television news directors say are well equipped to do the job.

On analyzing the study's findings, researchers offered the following recommendations to improve environmental news coverage:

•Elevating the environmental beat to the same status as city hall or political reporter, with comparable resources.

•Providing more mid-career training for journalists on environmental issues, including analysis of technical subjects, economic impact and cost-benefit trade-offs associated with environmental policy-making.

•Holding environmental reporting to the same standards as other types of reporting, stressing fairness and ensuring both sides of an issue are heard equally.

•Developing a wider variety of news sources, including equal play to business and industry sources as well as government and the environmental community.

•Broadening the scope of environmental reporting beyond waste disposal, toxic waste, landfills and legislation to include health and safety stories.

International Food Information Council

Matrix Successful While City Budget Looms

By Mayor Frank Jordan

I like writing this column because I know how much neighborhood newspapers mean to their readers, and I feel like this is my chance to report to the grass roots. This month, I want to report on two topics - the Matrix program and the City's bold new effort to take a zero-base approach to next year's budget.

Concerning Matrix, there are two parts to it - law enforcement and social services outreach. Let me share some recent information with you.

We are often criticized for picking on the homeless, just because they are homeless. It just isn't true. Some also say we are just arresting people for petty reasons and having no significant impact on real crime. It just isn't true. I can give you one example from just one area of the City that proves it is also partly false.

From January 10 to 16, the enforcement arm of the Matrix made 45 arrests for drug sales in Civic Center Plaza alone. During these arrests, four firearms were taken. In addition, 28 other arrests were made in the Civic Center including a number for robbery and assault. In most cases, the victims of these felonies were homeless people.

I am also pleased with Matrix's success in social services outreach. We have made 1,163 outreach contacts from October 1993 to January 1994. Following these contacts, 347 were referred to hotels for the homeless and 259 actually checked in to those hotels. Of that 259 who checked into hotels, 223 signed an agreement for the City to directly pay for the room out of their welfare check.

I call that real progress. That's 223 homeless people who now have a home. Sure, there is a lot more to do, but we have made a good beginning.

When people ask me how we hope to make a dent in this problem, I am reminded of a famous quote by Mother Teresa. She was asked by a journalist, "How could one little woman from Eastern Europe achieve what you have achieved? How have you helped all these people?"

The living saint smiled her mischievous smile and said, "One at a time."

Statistics show that mental health care for the homeless, another vital component of the Matrix program, is also on the rise. Since October, the outreach workers have made 635 contacts and 529 referrals to various mental health and substance abuse facilities.

I want to be very clear about this. Our much-maligned Matrix program has made a total of 876 referrals of homeless people to hotels, mental health facilities, substance abuse treatment centers and other social service agencies and organizations.

No matter what anyone says, our Matrix program is helping people begin to improve their lives.

On another important front, my office, the S.F. Board of Supervisors' Budget Committee and the City's budget analyst, Harvey Rose, have agreed to work collaboratively in developing a zero-base budget.

Rose believes we can save millions - I hope he is right. But one thing is certain: For the first time in this city's history, your elected officials are going to work together in a no-nonsense, practical way to develop a budget that makes sense, makes maximum use of tax dollars and attempts to rise above politics as usual.

For years my friends in business have said, "Why can't you guys run the City like a business?"

Well, we are going to try to do just that.

GRAPEVINE

VISITACION·VALLEY

Published monthly by the Visitacion Valley Community Center, 50 Raymond Avenue, San Francisco CA 94134. 467-6400. $9 per year. Julie A. Kavanagh:Executive Director. Opinions expressed in the Grapevine are not necessarily those of Visitacion Valley Community Center

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Book Review

Diamonds: The Evolution of the Ballpark by Michael Gershman; Houghton Mifflin Company, New York; 272 pgs.

Chronologies and plenty of historic photographs accompany informative text on baseball's many ballparks from Elysian Field to Camden Yards. One of several works released in recent years on the subject, this is an excellent book for fans finding as much interest in stadiums as the teams playing in them.

IRS Offers Helpful Advice for Small Businesses

When you want expert advice, you go to the source. That's why you should contact the IRS if you own a small business, or if you're starting one. Here's some of what you'll discover:

•First-class tax assistance is offered through workshops run by IRS staff and tax-savvy volunteers. Workshops are held locally, nationwide, and will acquaint you with your tax rights and responsibilities, record-keeping, tax preparation and more. Costs to attend are minimal, if not free.

•A Problem Resolution Program staff deals with tax problems you've been unable to clear up through normal channels.

•Generally, start-up expenses incurred before opening your doors are capital expenses and can only be recovered when you sell or close your business.

•Assets or equipment bought for business may be depreciated, while costs to open your business may be amortized.

Here are a few of the inquiries heard most often from small business owners, along with answers and information where more can be learned.

Q: When we started up our business, there were many costs involved: i.e., feasibility study, temporary director, accounting and incorporation fees. Are these deductable?

A: Yes. You can amortize these and other qualifying expenses over a period of not less than 60 months. Fill out Form 4562 and attach a seperate statement detailing the costs. For details, consult IRS Publication 535.

Q: I understand there's more than one way to deduct the use of my car for business. Please explain.

A: You can either add up all your car operating expenses for the year, including gas, repairs, depreciation, etc. and deduct the percentage of the total that was for business use (based on your mileage records) or you can multiply business mileage times the standard rate per mile and use that figure. Check Publication 917 for more information.

Q: Can I deduct business related bad debts?

A: Yes, if you use the accured method of accounting (income reported when you earn it, expenses reported when you incur them). To take the deduction, you must document your attempts to collect the debt (possibly including legal action), bankruptcy of the debtor, and/or some specific event to indicate the account is worthless. See Publication 535.

Q: Last year I took out a loan, partly for my business and partly for personal use. Can I deduct the interest?

A: Only if you allocate the interest in the same way you spent the money, based on the percentage of the loan used for each purpose. The interest on the business portion of the loan is deductable, and you should keep very accurate records regarding your use of the money. Consult Publication 535.

Q: We'd like to add a handicapped person to our staff, however, we would have to make some physical changes to accomodate her needs. Is there some kind of tax incentive for us to do this?

A: Yes. New tax laws allow businesses to claim a non-refundable credit of up to $5,000 for the costs of providing access to the disabled. Form 8826 and its instructions contain more information.

Q: In the past, some of our customers have paid us with large amounts of cash. I am unsure of the source of this money - should we report it to the IRS?

A: Absolutely. In fact, tax law requires that any business receiving more than $10,000 in cash from one customer in a year, in one or more related business transactions, must report the payment to the IRS. This can help eliminate the laundering of drug and other illegal monies. To find out more, read Publication 1544.

If you have any questions, call 1-800-TAX-1040 (1-800-829-1040) and make the IRS answer to you for a change.

AND THAT NAME IS...

IVORY SOAP

An institution for more than a century, Ivory Soap's humble beginning is similar to many of today's well-known products - an accident.

Back in 1878, the Cincinnati firm of Procter and Gamble was perfecting a new soap when a hungry employee taking an extended lunch left a batch of the concoction stirring in a vat too long. Discovering his blunder upon return, he nevertheless shipped the soap to customers hoping nobody would notice. Orders soon arrived at the firm's front office for more of their "floating soap," having been produced by the additional air beaten into the mixture during that noontime break.

Naming their new-found pure, white floating soap, company officials first agreed to call it the White Soap before inspiration stuck Harry Procter at church services one Sunday morning. As a minister recited psalms, the young business partner took note of a verse: "All thy garments smell of myrrh, and aloes, and cassia, out of the ivory palaces, whereby they have made thee glad." Their new soap would be named Ivory.

Seeking further evidence to back their claims of purity, Procter and Gamble sent samples of the new soap to several university chemistry professors for analysis. Their collective findings provided Ivory Soap with its popular slogan: "99 and 44/100 percent pure."

From Farm to Fork: Beefing Up Food Safety

As owner of a working farm in central Ohio, Eugene Branstool brings to Washington first-hand knowledge of farming challenges and the effects of government policies and programs on those in the field. He is also a 16-year veteran of the Ohio state legislature, winning accolades for improving public education.

In January 1993, Branstool was sworn in as USDA's assistant secretary for Marketing and Inspection Services, with responsibility for five different agencies including the Food Safety and Inspection Service. Here he discusses FSIS's response to recent food-borne outbreaks and provides a glimpse of what may become the future of meat and poultry inspection.

Q: What is the responsibility of the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)?

A: FSIS is responsible for ensuring that meat and poultry products are safe, wholesome and accurately labeled. As part of this responsibility, the agency is charged by law to inspect every carcass and bird for cleanliness, wholesomeness and freedom of disease. In 1992, 126 million head of cattle, hogs and sheep, and 6.9 billion turkeys and chickens were processed, transported to retail establishments and ultimately consumed by Americans. Many of these products were exported as well. With such an enormous responsibility, there must be constant vigilance over all phases of the food production chain to ensure the safest food supply possible.

Q: How has FSIS responded to recent foodborne outbreaks?

A: As tragic as they were, the deaths and illnesses in the Pacific Northwest and elsewhere in 1993 gave a new urgency to revolutionizing FSIS programs. In the mid-1980s, the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) recommended revamping the current meat and poultry inspection system to a scientific, risk-based system. Yet the agency to date has been unable to make the recommended changes while carrying out the current inspection program. This system, mandated by law in 1907, is based on organoleptic or visual inspection of animals for disease. It does not provide a check point for pathogens such as E. coli 0157:H7, which was responsible for the outbreaks.

Q: Why are such pathogens more problematic today than in the past?

A: Today's increased attention to microbial contamination is primarily due to: increased scientific knowledge and reporting of food-borne illnesses, such that all 50 states have now expressed interest in reporting foodborne illnesses to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; new strains and increased virulence of certain pathogens; modernization and expansion of the food industry and its distribution system; increased demands for convenience foods, requiring additonal handling; and lack of basic food handling knowledge among consumers. Some 70 percent of the consumer calls to USDA's Meat and Poultry Hotline pertain to basic food handling procedures.

Q: How will the inspection system be modernized?

A: FSIS has embarked on a two-track approach to strategic planning. Track 1, also known as the "Pathogen Reduction Program, the War on Pathogens," is a near-term program to strengthen the current meat and poultry inspection system and to focus allocation of resources most cost-effectively. At the same time, the agency is also developing Track II strategic plans, "Evolution to Revolution, the Proposed FSIS Strategic Plan." The future inspection system may differ greatly from the current approach and will likely require legislative reform.

Q: What activities are being undertaken now?

A: To minimalize the liklihood that any harmful pathogens will enter the food supply at the farm gate, the agency is commissioning research on why some animals harbor harmful bacteria and how to minimalize or eliminate its transmission. New methods of detecting pathogens are also being developed, including rapid tests for use in slaughter plants. Industry will be required to institute detailed plans to reduce the risk of pathogen contamination at every critical stage of meat and poultry processing. For food service, retail and consumers, we're embarking on training and awareness programs to provide the most current food safety information.

Q: What is the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) system?

A: Briefly, HACCP is a science-based approach to identifying and controlling critical points in food production, such as time and temperature, which can affect food safety. The concept was first used by the National Aeronautics and Space Agency (NASA) in producing food for astronauts. The Food and Drug Administration will soon propose a HACCP requirement for seafood, and many food processing plants already have voluntary HACCP programs in place as part of their approach to total quality management.

Q: Will HACCP replace the current meat and poultry inspection system?

A: HACCP is not intended to replace the current system of organoleptic meat inspection, but rather provide a system of additional check points to prevent microbiological contamination of food. Based on recommendations from the NAS, the agency is planning to publish a regulation to require HACCP as part of the meat and poultry inspection system.

Q: Is HACCP controversial?

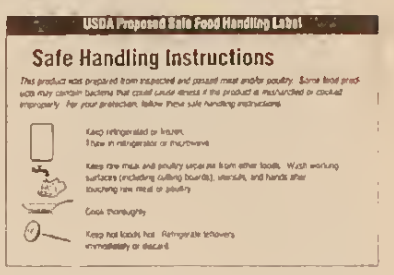
A: Most participants at the six food safety hearings held throughout the country last summer supported the overall concept of HACCP. But many questions were raised related to HACCP's coordination with the current inspection system, its timetable for implementation, record keeping, verification systems and other issues.

Q: Has too much attention been focused on slaughter plants as the cause of foodborne illness?

A: The agency will absolutely not tolerate unclean plants or plants that fail to follow established safety procedures. Following the foodborne outbreaks last year, the agency closed a relatively small number of plants found violating safety procedures and added some 200 additional meat inspectors. But by the same token, no amount of attention on plant cleanliness and inspection will ever remove the responsibility for properly handling meat and poultry products all along the food chain. One of the worst messages the media can convey is that when new meat processing systems are implemented, consumers can relinquish their responsibility for food safety.

Q: When will safe food handling labels be available to help educate consumers?

A: USDA has proposed that safe food handling instructions be included on packages of all raw meat and poultry products by mid-October. However, implementation of the proposal was blocked by a court order on the basis that full public notice and comment procedures were not followed. The agency subseqently issued a proposed rule November 5, calling fr a 45-day comment period and implementation 30 days after publication of a final rule.


USDA Proposed Safe Food Handling Label

Safe Handling Instructions

This product was prepared from inspected and passed meat and/or poultry. Some food products may contain bacteria that could cause illness if the product is mishandled or cooked improperly. For your protection, follow these safe handling instructions.

Keep refrigerated or frozen. Thaw in refrigerator or microwave.

Keep raw meat and poultry separate from other foods. Wash working surfaces (including cutting boards), utensils, and hands after touching raw meat or poultry.

Cook thoroughly.

Keep hot foods hot. Refrigerate leftovers immediately or discard.

We've proposed that chopped and ground products be labeled upon implementation of the rule. All other products must be accompanied by a label, sticker or leaflet until April 15, after which time they must be labeled. In the meantime, many grocers are voluntarily selling meat and poultry products with safe handling labels and information.

E. coli Dangers Still Under a Microscope

Dangers of E. coli 0157:H7 were magnified last year when outbreaks in Washington state and elsewhere around the country were attributed to this rare but extremely virulent bacteria. Since 1982, E. coli has been responsible for at least 16 major U.S. foodborne outbreaks and 22 deaths. Young children, seniors and immune-compromised individuals are at particular risk.

E coli is found in the intestinal tract of both animals and man, and can be transmitted by numerous routes: from animal to animal, animal to man, animal to man on food, and person to person through close contact. Unlike other bacteria, it can survive refrigeration and freezing.

Although undercooked ground beef represents one of the greatest risks of E. coli due to its handling and preparation, outbreaks also have been traced to undercooked roast beef, raw milk, improperly processed cider, contaminated water and mayonnaise, and vegetables grown in cow manure. The best defense against E.coli is thorough cooking.

International Food Information Council

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Joyce Hollins & Staff

Free Tax Assistance For Low Income Households

Do tax forms give you a headache? Trained Tax-Aid volunteers will help fill out state and federal income tax returns free for low-income households through April 7.

To qualify for free Tax-Aid, you must have earned $18,000 or less in 1993 and no more than $2,000 more for each family member. All required records, forms and documentation must be brought to one of several locations, which include:

*Chinatown Recreation Center, Washington and Mason Sts., Mondays and Tuesdays 6:30 to 8:30 p.m.

*Glide Memorial Church, 350 Ellis St., Mondays and Tuesdays 6:30 to 8:30 p.m.

*Hamilton Recreation Center, 1950 Page St., Wednesdays 6 to 8 p.m.

*Mission Community College, 106 Bartlett St., main floor cafeteria, Wednesdays 7 to 9 p.m. until March 30.

*Mission YMCA, 4080 Mission St., Thursdays 6 to 8 p.m.

*Potrero Hill Neighborhood House, 953 De Haro St., arts and crafts room, Mondays 6 to 8 p.m.

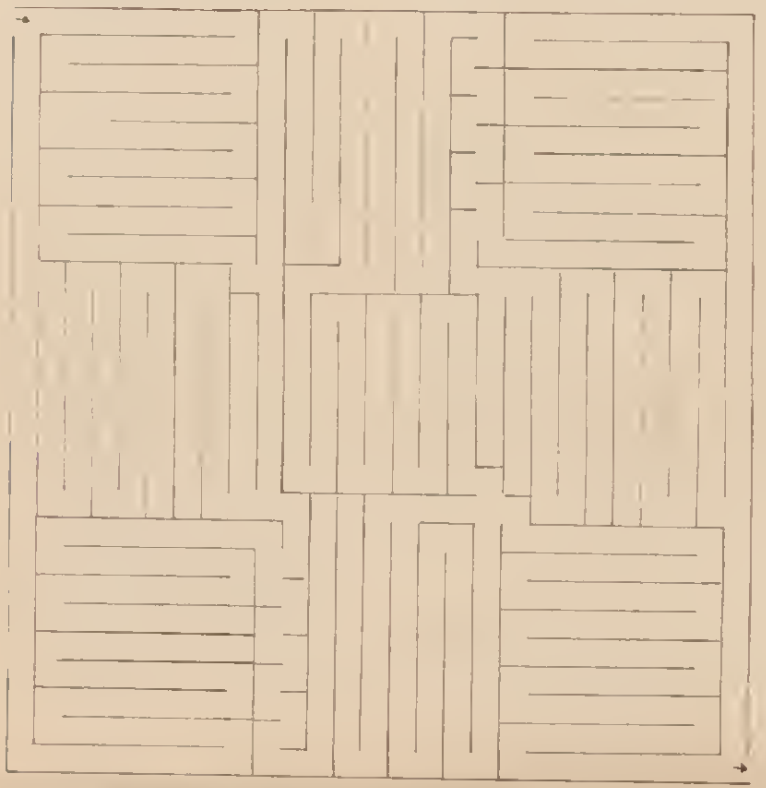
*S.F. Boys and Girls Club, 1950 Page St., Wednesdays 6 to 8 p.m.

For other locations and information, call 434-5533.

Wonders Await at Discovery Museum

An exciting, hands-on, interactive museum where children and their families can touch, explore, play and discover the world together, the Bay Area Discovery Museum is open Wednesday through Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and is located at East Fort Baker. Permanent exhibitions include: San Francisco Bay; Architecture and Design; Media Center; Science Center and an exciting Maze of Illusions. Admission is $4 per person (332-7674).

Minute Maze



A Death at the Races

by Meghan Shea

George Vecsey is used to seeing injured athletes. So when the veteran New York Times sports writer recently felt the need to devote a full day's ink to his concerns about horse-racing tragedies, one gets an idea the problem must be serious.

"Every time I see a horse go down," worried Vecsey in his Sunday column, "I wonder how long it will be before the animal rights people take a look at racing."

So let's take a look.

*At tracks near San Diego and Sacramento, four race horses have tested positive for cocaine in recent years. Trainers have been known to use the drug, as well as painkillers, to give their horses an energy boost, or to numb the pain of injuries.

*Two years ago in Gainesville, Florida, undercover state investigators who had been tipped-off to a possible insurance scheme watched in shock as a handler deliberately broke a horse's leg with a crowbar. The animal screamed in agony until a veterinarian killed it an hour later.

*Praire Bayou, who won the 1993 Preakness race, shattered a leg in the Belmont a few weeks later and was put to death. His is only the latest in a growing list of racing-related deaths.

We're all familiar with the horrors of Alaskan dog-sledding and greyhound racing, but tragedy at the horse track seems to steer free of the spotlight much of the time. Friends of Animals feels the issue is a serious one that deserves the same attention given to better-publicized cruelties.

"Pumping race-horses full of stimulants and over-breeding them until their legs are as thin as matchsticks is no different than running a sled dog ragged or sending some underfed, crazed greyhound chasing after a mechanical rabbit," said FoA President Priscilla Feral. "It's cruel and unusual punishment."

At the horse tracks, as in dog racing, speed is the name of the game. And to that end, trainers attempt to literally create animals so thin and wiry that they would make a bulimic fashion model blush.

Thoroughbreds, which can cost $500,000 or more, often are the result of intense breeding aimed at producing genetically sleek "super-horses" with delicate well-muscled legs. The process, albeit more sophisticated because of the money involved, is similar to the crude methods employed by mushers who try to clone the winning qualities of their best sled dogs.

Unfortunately, the more spindly the horses' legs, the more disaster prone they become. The chance of an accident becomes greater when handlers, out for the almighty victory at whatever the cost, drug their horses.

The potential for problems worsens when one takes into account other factors like the age of the horse and track conditions. Many horses are forced into racing when they're two years old or younger, when not-yet mature bones remain vulnerable to damage by the rigors of running.

Also, some track surfaces are deliberately kept hard in order to facilitate faster racing times. Rigid surface adds to leg injuries for horses, since it becomes more difficult to absorb the shock of pounding over a pavement-like track.

At local tracks, racing accidents hapen all the time. Only recently has it occured enough at the national level to draw the attention of people like Vecsey of the Times.

The Breeders' Cup had made-for-TV tragedies in 1990 and 1992, when first Go For Wand and then Mr. Brooks fell during the race, broke legs and had to be killed. In 1993, it was Union City who was put to death after an accident in the Preakness, followed by Prarie Bayou at the Belmont.

"It could happen to anybody," said Prarie Bayou's jockey Mike Smith after the accident. "You could be walking along and you turn your ankle. Maybe you weigh 150 pounds, but a horse might weigh 900 or 1,000 pounds or more."

A growing problem, one only rarely brought to light because of the occasional criminal prosecution or lawsuit, is the deliberate injuring of horses to collect on insurance policies. In some cases, like the Florida handler with a crowbar, the animal's leg is broken and it must be put to death. The insurance then kicks in.

Other insurance scams involving horses also have been investigated in New York, Kentucky and Florida in recent years, with some resulting in convictions. Take the case of a horse named McBlush.

A Kentucky jury heard testimony that McBlush's owner plotted to kill the horse and collect on a $100,000 insurance policy after it became lame and could no longer race. Kentucky dentist Joseph Brown testified that at the owner's request, he injected the horse with syringes of insulin and waste water from a slop bucket. He pleaded guilty to criminal charges, and the horse's owner, Connecticut businessman Gerald Minsky, was convicted.

At the trial, Brown testified that he had to kill McBlush to satisfy a $50,000 debt to Minsky. "I saw it as the only thing I could do to avoid total ruin," he said.

from Action Line, Friends of Animals magazine

FIVE YEARS AGO IN THE GRAPEVINE

MARCH 1989

*Ownership and management of Leland True Value Hardware was assumed by the Advincula family, who recently acquired the prosperous business from propery developer Glen Everingham.

*Fires and toxic hazards led the list of problems stemming from illegal neighborhood home car repair shops.

*Visitacion Valley Community Center planned a special "Lucky Charms Bingo" day for March 12.

*Jerry Neilson won a $100 gift certificate to Valley Super Market awarded in a contest by valley realtor Cathy Kline.

*A planning committee of the Recreation and Park Commission approved a Master Plan for McLaren Park which included additions and clarifications resulting from recent community feedback.

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FILES OF R. U. BLAME PRIVATE EYE

By Frank Waturi

Following a visit to the building's manager, Detective Blame and assistant Gus Goner had returned to the eighth floor apartment of Sally Bulango, not present at their first calling, to leave her a message. Spotting the front door slighuly ajar, Blame again announced their presence to no response before both men eventually entered to find a man trying to slip through a kitchen window onto a fire escape.

8-G, AND STILL COUNTING

"After him, Gus!" yelled Blame as both men reached the window just as the unidentified person was almost through. "Oh, no you don't!" called the detective as both he and his assistant grasped a protruding leg dangling precariously from the windowsill.

Engaging in a strange tug-of-war for a few seconds, Blame looked downward to notice a remarkably familiar shoe design. "You know, Gus," he commented in a gasp as both men slowly gained an upper hand on the leg to begin pulling its yelling owner back through the window, "I've seen this footwear before in such unsettling circumstances. I think this guy is..."

"Ahhhhhhh! You two guys again!" screamed the man as he twisted around to view his assailants.

"Hey!" exclaimed Gus, "It's the jeep thief guy! Bulango's cousin. What's his name...Judo!"

"No, no, just Udo!" exclaimed the relative of missing fisherman Joe Bulango and sister Sally, who was mysteriously unavaiable for her scheduled meeting with the detective.

"We just left you up in Lintville," said Blame as he helped the shorter man to the floor. "And how did you get down here so quick? What did you do, appropriate another seemingly available vehicle?"

"You're calling me a car thief? He's calling me a car thief!" exclaimed Udo to Gus, who nodded his head in agreement, if only to placate the frantic man's temporarily fragmented logic. "Ben lent me his jeep! I asked this time, okay? I'm parked outside! Where's my cousin? She wasn't here when I..."

"Broke in?" inquired the detective as he walked from the kitchen to the ransacked front room to view opened drawers, overturned chairs and unopened mail which had been thrown to the floor, "Been looking for something up here, Udo?"

"Hey, I just got here a couple of minutes ago." replied the cousin in an arrogant tone. "I rang the bell a couple of times. Nobody answered, so I used the spare key Sally gave me last year. I found the place just like this, okay? I didn't touch nothin', so don't you go accusing me of..."

"What's the deal with going through the window?" inquired the Detective as he pointed towards the gaping hole with its curtains flapping in the wind?"

"I thought you guys were the, you know..." started Udo.

"Those Baker guys, huh?" remarked Gus.

"Cookes, Gus," corrected Blame, who turned quickly to the other man to ask, "So, is that what's this is all about? Is there some Cooke smuggling activity tied into this business somewhere?"

"Look, I know about as much as you do," answered Udo as he raised his hands in befuddlement. "Joe never hinted to me or Sally about anything, and the only time..."

Udo's dialogue was suddenly interrupted by the entrance of a short, middle-aged man wearing a light-colored suit, sporting a light moustache and chain smoking an unfiltered cigarette who briefly scanned the front room's strewn contents before snapping a few pictures with an antiquated camera and casually commenting, "Looks like somethin' happened here!" in a gruff Bronx accent.

"And just who the heck are you?" inquired Blame of the arrogant intruder who began walking around the apartment as though he owned it.

"Flig McGooble of the Sentinel," answered the man as he walked over to opened drawers of a bureau and began examining the displaced contents, being careful not to touch anything.

"Flig McGooble? Sounds like something stuck in my drain." commented Udo as he added, "Oh, well, I like the Journal better, anyway!"

"Say, I'm a Journal man, myself," remarked Gus. "Did you see the question man column last week asking the women about the brand of perfume..."

"Uh, I think we're onto the Sentinel, Gus," interupted Blame, who kept his eyes glued to the snooping reporter, undaunted by the dialogue, who continued to roam from room-to-room uninvited like a wild animal seeking its prey.

"So just what are you looking for, Mr. McGooble?" asked Blame as the reporter suddenly noticed a small stack of unopened letters piled sloppily on the floor next to a phone.

"Clues," answered the newspaperman, who walked to the stack and paused briefly before picking up the mail and casually thumbing through it as though it were bis. "Police reports don't say much. They say the guy drowned. That's it. You think Bulango drowned? I don't think so. You wouldn't be up here now, would you."

"You seem to have the whole scenario well figured out," remarked Blame sarcastically to McGooble as the reporter continued to flip through the mail before coming to an opened envelope, from which he retrieved the contents without hesitation.

"Hey, you can't go reading other people's mail!" remarked Gus, who's comment was ignored by the persuasive journalist with the camera dangling on a strap by his side as he scanned a page while clenching the burning cigarette in his lips and nodded his head.

"Does your cousin have a pal over in Kailua," inquired McGooble of Udo, who was startled to find the stranger knew anything about him.

"Where's this...Hey, wait a minute," replied the agitated relative as all three men gave the reporter their full attention. "How did you know Sally was my cousin?"

"Well that's what I heard both you and the little guy say when I walked through the door," answered McGooble as he motioned the telephone bill in his right hand towards Gus. "It seems your cousin's got a couple of charges here from calls over to Hawaii." Spotting and grabbing three previous phone bills sticking from an opened jewelry box on the bureau, the curious reporter scanned them briefly before adding, "And no calls to Hawaii on any of these bills. Sounds kind of fishy to me. No pun intended, of course!"

"Maybe Sally was thinking about going on a vacation," reasoned Udo, "and called to..."

"Yeah, yeah, yeah, right!" retorted McGooble. "Forget the travel agents here in town! Just call over to the Islands and get your own accomodations!" Pointing in exaggeration to the phone numbers listed on the bill, he again nodded his head while flicking an elongated ash from his cigarette into an empty shot glass on the bureau and said, "Phone booth."

"So why aren't you a Detective, McGooble?" asked Udo. "Why work for a second-rate sheet like the Sentinel?"

"Because I could never afford the stress," solemnly answered the reporter. "So what's it gonna be, Blame?" You gonna go over there and crack this case and give me an exclusive?"

To Be Continued

RICO'S FAVORITE TV PROGRAMS

1. He was Captain Wilton Parmenter of F Troop.
2. And he played chief ranch hand Jonsey on Laramie.
3. Before kissing all the female contestants as host of Family Feud, Richard Dawson played Corporal Peter Newkirk on _____
4. He was Lt. Price Adams on The New Breed.
5. Who was the host of Three on a Match?
6. From Columbia University, this musical group somehow managed to land their own syndicated show in the late 1970s.
7. He was T.J. Hooker.
8. Helen Kleeb and Mary Jackson were always whipping up another batch of the "recipe" on _____.
9. He was always yelling "Joker! Joker!" on Joker's Wild.
10. Who ended his shows by saying "Good night, and may God bless?"
11. One of his characters was an old man who could only step one inch at a time.
12. Robert Wagner was Alexander Mundy on _____.
13. He was David Ross on The Outsider.
14. Who was the Equalizer?
15. A band called the Evolution Revolution regularly performed on _____.
16. He played Hoby Gilman on Trackdown.
17. Who was Goober on the Andy Griffith show?
18. These three stars were the Rogues.
19. Nick Charles on The Thin Man was played by _____.
20. And he was Markham.
21. He was Captain Mike Holbrook on The Detectives.
22. Who played Reginald Tarkington on the Nutt House?
23. Which show featured Michael Callan as Peter Christopher, a baby food company employee posing as a married man?
24. Marlo Thomas was Ann Marie on _____
25. They were Reed and Malloy, patrolling Los Angeles on Adam 12.
26. Who was Cowboy in Africa?
27. Jack Warden played Harry Fox on _____.
28. On their 30,000 acre ranch, Barbara Stanwyck headed the Barkley family on _____.
29. Gym teacher Chet Kincaid at Richard Allen Holmes High School was played by _____.
30. Original voices of Fred and Barney on the Flintstones were _____.
31. He gave us Reverend Leroy and Geraldine.
32. Who guided us through Night Gallery?
33. As "that most sporting spirit" and "the ghostess with the most-est," they were the Kerbys who haunted Topper.
34. Parker Stevenson was Austin James on _____.
35. Who lived at 1313 Mockingbird Lane?
36. Peter Duel played Hannibal Hayes on _____.
37. Darren McGavin piloted another Enterprise on _____.
38. Lee Aaker played Rusty on _____.
39. Who played the Monroe Brothers on Green Acres?
40. How about Charlie, the engineer, and Floyd the conductor of the Hooterville Cannonball on Petticoat Junction?
41: For that matter, who played Homer Bedloe, the railroad man always trying to scrap the Cannonball?
42. Who was Sgt. Bilko? How about Colonel Hall, his commanding officer?
43. He's Super Dave.
44. Who was Rafferty?
45. He was host of the Bizarre show.
46. When Beaver needed advice on Leave It to Beaver, he visited an old fireman named Gus, played by _____.
47. He was Wolf.
48. She was Tammy.
49. And the unmistakable voice of Mr. Magoo?
50. Last, but certainly not least, he was country lawyer Hawkins.

Answers

1. Ken Berry; 2. Hoagy Carmichael; 3. Hogan's Heroes; 4. Leslie Nielsen; 5. Bill Cullen; 6. Sha Na Na; 7. William Shatner; 8. The Waltons; 9. Jack Barry; 10. Red Skelton; 11. Tim Conway; 12. It Takes a Thief; 13. Darren McGavin; 14. Edward Woodward; 15. Lancelot Link, Secret Chimp; 16. Robert Culp; 17. George Lindsey; 18. Charles Boyer, David Niven, Gig Young; 19. Peter Lawford; 20. Ray Milland; 21. Robert Taylor; 22. Harvey Korman; 23. Occasional Wife; 24. That Girl; 25. Kent McCord, Martin Milner; 26. Chuck Connors; 27. Crazy Like a Fox; 28. The Big Valley; 29. Bill Cosby; 30. Alan Reed, Mel Blanc; 31. Filp Wilson; 32 Rod Serling; 33. Anne Jeffreys, Robert Sterling; 34. Probe; 35. The Munsters; 36. Alias Smith and Jones; 37. Riverboat; 38. Rin Tin Tin; 39. Sid Melton, Mary Grace Canfield; 40. Smiley Burnette, Rufe Davis; 41. Charles Lane; 42. Phil Silvers, Paul Ford; 43. Bob Einstein; 44. Patrick McGoohan; 45. David Byner; 46. Burt Mustin; 47. Jack Scalia; 48. Debbie Watson; 49. Jim Backus; 50. James Stewart

FAMOUS BIRTHDAYS

MARCH

1: Dirk Benedict (1945); Frederic Chopin (1809); Robert Clary (1926); Robert Conrad (1935); Roger Daltrey (1944); Tim Daly (1958); Ron Howard (1954); Glen Miller (1904); Abraham Minskey (1881); David Niven (1910); Pete Rozelle (1926); Alan Thicke (1947) **Dinah Shore (1917-1994)**

2: Desi Arnaz (1917); Jack Barry (1918); Edgar Buchanan (1903); DeWitt Clinton (1769); Mikhail Gorbachev (1931); Sam Houston (1793); Jennifer Jones (1919); Hal Linden (1931)

3: John Astin (1930); Alexander Graham Bell (1847); Julius Boros (1920); David Faustino (1974); Jean Harlow (1911); Ray Milland (1908); Lynn Redgrave (1943)

4: Bobby Fischer (1943); Paula Prentiss (1939); Antonio Vivaldi (1678); Mary Wilson (1944)

5: Rex Harrison (1908); Dean Stockwell (1936); Michael Warren (1946)

6: Marion Barry (1936); Lou Costello (1908); Lefty Grove (1900); Ed McMahon (1923); Ben Murphy (1942); Rob Reiner (1945)

7: Luther Burbank (1849); John Heard (1945); Daniel J. Travanti (1940)

8: Susan Clark (1940); Mickey Dolenz (1940); Alan Hale, Jr. (1918)

9: Carl Betz (1920); Fred Clark (1919); Eddie Foy (1856); Will Geer (1902); Mickey Gilley (1936); Raul Julia (1940); Jeffrey Osborne (1948); Keely Smith (1935); Amerigo Vespucci (1454)

10: Heywood Hale Broun (1918); Barry Fitzgerald (1888); Chuck Norris (1940)

11: Sam Donaldson (1934); Bobby McFerrin (1950); Rupert Murdoch (1931); Lawrence Welk (1903)

12: Barbara Feldon (1941); Al Jarreau (1940); Liza Minelli (1946); Wally Schirra (1923); James Taylor (1948)

13: Walter Annenberg (1908); Dana Delany (1957); Neil Sedaka (1939)

14: Les Brown (1912); Bob Charles (1936); Billy Crystal (1947); Albert Einstein (1879); Hank Ketcham (1920)

15: Terence Trent D'Arby (1962); Judd Hirsch (1935); Andrew Jackson (1735); Harry James (1916); Mike Love (1941)

16: Jerry Lewis (1926); James Madison (1751)

17: Danny Ainge (1959); Erik Estrada (1949); Patrick Duffy (1949); Rob Lowe (1964); Mercedes McCambridge (1918); Michael O'Shea (1906); Kurt Russell (1951)

18: Smiley Burnette (1911); Irene Cara (1959); Grover Cleveland (1837); Kevin Dobson (1944); Peter Graves (1936); Edward Everett Horton (1886); Charlie Pride (1939); Vanessa Williams (1963)

19: Ursula Andress (1938); William Jennings Bryan (1860); Glenn Close (1947); Wyatt Earp (1848); Patrick McGoohan (1928); Irving Wallace (1916); Bruce Willis (1955)

20: Ray Goulding (1922); William Hurt (1950); Spike Lee (1957); Jerry Reed (1937); Carl Reiner (1922); Pat Riley (1945); Fred Rogers (1928)

21: Johann Sebastian Bach (1685); Mathew Broderick (1962); James Coco (1929); Timothy Dalton (1946); Gary Oldman (1958); Florenz Zigfield (1869)

22: Bob Costas (1952); Jennifer Gray (1960); Werner Klemperer (1919); Karl Malden (1913); Marcel Marceau (1923); Ross Martin (1920); Chico Marx (1891); Mathew Modine (1959), William Shatner (1931)

23: Joan Crawford (1908); Fannie Farmer (1857); Chaka Khan (1953)

24: Fatty Arbuckle (1887); Richard Conte (1914); Thomas Dewey (1902); Norman Fell (1924); Harry Houdini (1874); Steve McQueen (1930); Gene Nelson (1920)

25: Bela Bartok (1881); Ed Begley (1901); Howard Cosell (1918); Elton John (1947); Sarah Jessica Parker (1965); Arturo Toscanini (1867)

26: Alan Arkin (1934); James Caan (1940); Bob Elliott (1923); Robert Frost (1874); Jennifer Grey (160); Sterling Hayden (1916); Duncan Hines (1880); Vicki Lawrence (1949); Reba McEntire (1954); Strother Martin (1919); Leonard Nimoy (1931); Teddy Pendergrass (1950); Diana Ross (1944); Martin Short (1950); Tennessee Williams (1911)

27: David Janssen (1931); Sarah Vaughan (1924); Michael York (1942)

28: Ken Howard (1944); Edmund Muskie (1914); Raphael (1483)

29: Pearl Bailey (1918); Phil Foster (1914); Eileen Heckart (1919); Denny McLain (1944); Arthur O'Connell (1908); Marlin Perkins (1902); John Tyler (1790)

30: John Astin (1930); Warren Beatty (1937); Eric Clapton (1935); Francisco de Goya (1746); Frankie Laine (1913); Hal Linden (1921); Peter Marshall (1927); Vincent van Gogh (1853)

31: Herb Alpert (1935); Richard Chamberlain (1935); William Daniels (1927); Shirley Jones (1934); Richard Kiley (1922); Val Kilmer (1959); Henry Morgan (1915); Rhea Perlman (1948); Eddie Quillan (1907); Christopher Walken (1943)

Saturdays are Special at the Randall Museum

Limited March Saturday classes are available at the Randall Museum, 199 Museum Way, starting at 1 p.m. with sign-ups beginning 30 minutes earlier. Parking is free and children under eight should be accompanied by an adult. Call 554-9600 for more information.

*March 5: Potter's Wheel Workshop lets you watch a variety of pottery shapes being made on the potter's wheel before making your own pot with the help of a ceramics instructor. $3 per person.

*March 12: Earth Friendly Soap shows how to make colorful scented soaps in a variety of shapes and sizes using molds you make yourself. $4 per person.

*March 19: Monoprinting explores this freestyle form of quick and colorful, one-of-a-kind prints with a dynamic professionl artiste.

*March 26: Spring Birds uses cones of paper with your unique embellishments to produce delightful construction collages as harbingers of spring. $4 per person.

And don't forget the free animal talk Saturdays at 2:15 p.m. and the model railroad exhibit the second and fourth Saturdays of each month from noon to 4 p.m.

Local Works Highlight S.F. Asian-American International Film Fest

Locally produced films highlight the expanded San Francisco Asian American International Film Festival running March 3 through 10 at the AMC Kabuki 8 Theatres, the Castro Theatre Yerba Buena Garden Center for the Arts in San Francisco and the Pacific Film Archive in Berkeley. Sponsored by National Asian American Telecommunication Arts (NAATA), the festival will also screen works from Indonesia, Thailand, Japan, Vietnam, India, South Korea, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Australia, Canada, China, England, Pakistan and the United States.

Program guides are available at all four theatres. More information is available from NAATA at 863-0814.

The Mayor's Academic Sport Pros

Who are the *Fastest* Boys & Girls in the Bay Area ?

First Annual 100 Meters Championship

Track Meet for Boys and Girls Ages 6 - 10 years

ENTRY FINAL: MARCH 15, 1994

Each entry must have a copy of the Participant's birth certificate

Where: Kezar Stadium
San Francisco, California

When: Preliminary Races Begin
Friday, April 1, 1994 - 11:00 A.M.
Runners Must check in at 10:00 A.M.

Semi Final and Final Races Begin
Saturday, April 2, 1994 - 10:00 A.M.
Runners Must check in at 9:00 A.M.

Awards: Awards will be given to the top eight (8) finishers in each final race.

Applications are available at O.M.I. Community Center; 446 Randolph Street; San Francisco, CA, 94132;
For more information please call Officer Billy Ray Smith at 584-8188

The Puzzler *S.F. Neighborhoods*

BAYVIEW
BERNAL HEIGHTS
COW HOLLOW
HUNTERS POINT
HAIGHT
ASHBURY
MARINA
MERCED HEIGHTS
MISSION
NORTH BEACH
OCEAN VIEW
PORTOLA
POTRERO HILL
SUNSET
VISITACION
VALLEY
WESTERN
ADDITION
WEST PORTAL

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This Month in S.F. History

Mar. 1: In 1859, the seal of the City of San Francisco was adopted.

Mar. 3: In 1950, the old Third Street Bridge at Islais Creek, having been redesigned into a six-lane roller bearing span, was reopened.

Mar. 4: In 1934, the Easter Cross on Mt. Davidson, for many years the site of an annual sunrise service, was officially dedicated.

Mar. 14: In 1870, following debates and compromises between the municipal government, land owners and squatters, a legislative act was finally passed reserving land to develop Golden Gate Park. In 1896, Adolph Sutro, then Mayor of san Francisco, opened his world famous Sutro Baths adjacent to his Cliff House. Sutro Baths was destroyed in a mysterious 1966 fire.

Mar. 18: In 1849, a pre-gold rush census was taken of San Francisco's adult white population, listing 575 males, 177 females, and 60 children of school age. In 1850, the municipal ogverment declared that all land titles made or any forms of sale were illegal unless approved by the Town Council or elected alcalde.

Mar. 22: In 1957, an earthquake registering 5.3 on the Richter Scale shook the Bay Area at 11:45a.m. Two lesser tremors had been felt earlier that day. In 1963, the last prisoners were removed form Alcatraz, a federal penitentiary for nearly 30 years.

Mar. 26: In 1851, titles to all lots located below the bigh water mark within the limits of the City of San Francisco were officially relinquished by an act of California legislature. In 1855, Washington St. between Dupont (Grant Ave.) and Kearny Sts. became one of the first paved streets in the City.

Mar. 28: In 1853, the lighthouse on Alcatraz Island, one of several under construction at various locations, was completed.

Mar. 29: In 1856, the English clipper ship "Florence Nighengale" set a new record from London to San Francisco, making the voyage in 121 days.

Mar. 30: In 1854, the new United States Branch Mint, a three story structure on Commercial St. near Montgomery, was completed at the cost of $296 thousand.

MAYORS OF SAN FRANCSCO

P.H. McCARTHY

With Mayor Edward Taylor refusing in 1909 another term at City Hall, a successful campaign was eminent for local labor leader Patrick H. McCarthy, who had lost to the incumbent in the previous election by 11,000 votes.

Born in Limerick County, Ireland on March 17, 1863, McCarthy came to the United States in 1881, working first as a Chicago apprentice carpenter before going on to organize craftsmen in St. Louis. Arriving at San Francisco in 1886, he continued his crusade for better labor conditions, eventually joining the S.F. Building Trades Council and becoming its president in 1894 for nearly three decades. One of McCarthy's most difficult goals was achieved on February 19, 1901 with establishment of the City's eight-hour-day labor law.

Losing the 1907 election made McCarthy campaign harder in 1909, as his Union Labor ticket carried him to victory by a comfortable margin over Democrat Thomas Leland and Republican William Crocker, taking office as San Francisco's 29th mayor on January 8, 1910.

His success in labor, however, was not matched as mayor, as critics and press together deemed his efforts unsuccessful in dealing with municipal problems. Campaigning for reelection in 1911, McCarthy lost by 20,000 votes to popular local native James Rolph, Jr.

Continuing with the Building Trades Council for another dozen years, he retired in 1923 to pursue investment banking until his death on July 1, 1933 at the age of 70.

What Readers Say About Alternatives For Geneva Towers

Most respondents to the Grapevine's January survey of Geneva Towers alternatives felt the existing structures should be demolished to build three-story family housing of 150 to 330 units in a project taking up to six years for completion. Approximate costs would run between $28 and 33 million for 150 to 170 units, and $51 to $62 million for 330 units, some possibly at another site.

One respondent felt Building A should be rehabilitated and converted for seniors, with Building B demolished to construct 90 three-story family units. Shopping facilities were also mentioned as a necessity in the revamped building.

Still another reader felt both towers should be rehabilitated and converted into senior housing, with the creation of up to 840 units.

Organization Offering Training with Disabled

As a San Francisco-based non-profit organization, FreeWheelers provides 1000 "Day on the Town" outings a year for the more than 1,800 San Franciscans using wheelchairs for their mobility.

FreeWheelers is offering special volunteer training workshops this month including discussions on different illnesses and their effects, and sensitivity issues. Three workshops will be held: March 5, 9:30 to 11:30 p.m.; March 21, 1 to 3 p.m.; and March 29, 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. Call 664-3620 for reservations and information.

SUMP, THE GRUMP By Jackie Holder

Golden Gate National Recreation Area Events

Call to reserve for most activities.

MARCH 2
Fort Mason Center
•Free Museum Day: Experience cultural diversity in the arts at Fort Mason Center museums, open free of charge this day from noon to 8 p.m. San Francisco African American Historical and Cultural Society, the Mexican Museum, Museo ItaloAmericano, the S.F. Craft and Folk Art Museum and the S.F. Museum of Modern Art Rental Gallery are at Buchanan St. and Marina Blvd. Call 441-5705 for information.

MARCH 5
Baker Beach
•Seacoast Defense: Explore the military history of Battery Chamberlain and participate in a demonstration of the last six-inch disappearing rifle from 12:30 to 1 p.m. Meet the ranger at the gate to Battery Chamberlain at Baker Beach.

Fort Point
Candlelight Tour: On a candle-lit tour through Fort Point, hear tales of soldiers, lighthouses and San Francisco history, exploring gun turrets and artilery casemates from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. Dress warmly (556-1874).

Presidio
•Main Post Historical Walk: Join a walking tour of the Presidio covering more than 200 years of San Francisco history, architecture, cultural landscapes and natural history from 10 a.m. to noon by meeting at the Presidio Main Post flagpole (556-0865).

•Presidio Cemetery Walk: San Francisco National Cemetery is the final resting place of many famous and interesting people: pre-Civil War soldiers, a Union spy, an Indian scout, and 34 Medal of Honor recipients. Dress warmly for walk from 10 to 11:30 a.m., meeting the guide, weather permitting, at the entrance gate along Lincoln Blvd. (556--0865).

MARCH 11
Ocean Beach
•Beach Party Campfire: Join a ranger for an hour-long program to enjoy the beach, the waves and the night from 7:30 to 8:30 p.m. Bring warm sweaters and marshmallows. Meet the ranger on the beach at Lincoln Ave.

MARCH 12
Fort Funston Nursery
•Volunteer Planting Day: Spend the morning planting lupines, coyote brush and other native plants of San Francisco's coastline. Learn about their importance in a sand dune ecosystem from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Meet a ranger at the Fort Funston Native Plant Nursery (556-8371).

Fort Mason Center
•Fort Mason Center Tour: Take a guided tour through this cultural and recreational facility where more than 50 arts, environmental and cultural groups utilize converted military warehouses for museums, theaters, galleries, classes and worksbops. Meet at Fort Mason Center Offices, Building A at 11 a.m. (441-5706).

•Kids Create: Folk art in the schools, an exhibition of art work created by local students as part of the museum's outreach program will have a public reception from noon to 2 p.m. Displays, which start March 10, continue through March 13, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the San Francisco Craft and Folk Art Museum, Building A, Fort Mason Center (775-0990).

Presidio
•Mountain Lake to Fort Point Hike: Amble along the last three miles of Presidio founder Anza's route, sharing thoughts of history, weather permitting, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Meet Presidio docent Bob Halsey at Mountain Lake Park, returning by Muni 28 bus (556-0865).

MARCH 13
Lands End
•Rocks, Faults and Earthquakes: Enjoy a moderate two mile hike along the Coastal Trail, learning the geology of the San Francisco Headlands from 10:30 a.m. to noon. Bring a lunch and enjoy the views from Eagles Point at the end of the bike. Meet a ranger at the San Francisco Memorial parking lot north of 48th and Point Lobos Aves. (556-8371).

Presidio
•Presidio Architectural and Cultural Landscape: Examine the historic buildings and landscape on the Presidio and see how the post has developed since 1776. Many styles of architecture will be seen from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. Bring a camera and meet the ranger in front of the Officers' Club at the Main Post.

•Habitat Restoration Team: Lots of variety at and gorgeous views of the Golden Gate as restoration site follow-up work is commenced at 9:30 a.m. Bring sturdy clothes, work gloves, lunch and refreshments, meeting at Merchant Road just west of the Golden Gate Bridge Toll Plaza (556-4353).

MARCH 19
Presidio
•Main Post Historical Walk (See March 5)

•Coastal Defense Hike: A scenic three-mile hike from the Golden Gate Bridge to Baker Beach. Explore remnants of historic coastal defense batteries from the 1870s through World War II weather permitting from 2 to 4 p.m. Meet the ranger at the Battery East parking lot above Fort Point along Lincoln Blvd.

MARCH 20
Fort Point
•Wildflower Walk: Explore coastal bluffs on a two mile walk along San Francisco's wild edge near Fort Point from 2:30 to 3:30 p.m. (556-0865).

Presidio
A Walk on the Wild Side: The Presidio contains wonderful natural areas to explore. Learn about the plants, animals and geology of the San Francisco peninsula, weather permitting, from 10 a.m. to noon. Dress warmly (556-0865).

Sutro Heights
•Sutro Heights Stroll: Join a walking tour of this splendid park, once the home of Adolph Sutro, from 2 to 3:30 p.m. by meeting at the Lion's Gate located at 48th and Point Lobos Aves. (556-8371).

MARCH 22
Fort Mason Center
•San Francisco Craft and Folk Art Museum: Public reception for two new exhibitions: "Making Sense: The Art of Story in Contemporary Bay Area Art" and "Marilyn and Jack DaSilva: Metalsmiths," from 5 to 7 p.m., Building A, Fort Mason Center (775-0990).

MARCH 26
Cliff House Visitor Center
•Book Event: Join in celebrating the recent publication of "Cliff House and Lands End: San Francisco's Seaside Retreat," written by local author Ariel Rubissow. Free drinks and a 10 percent book discount will be offered this day from 11 a.m. to noon at the Cliff House Visitor Center.

Fort Funston Nursery
•Volunteer Planting Day (See March 12)

Fort Mason
•Fort Mason Center Tour (See March 12)

Fort Point
•Pier Crabbing: Learn about equipment, bait, regulations and other important aspects of crabbing in the Bay, weather permitting, from 10 a.m. to noon. Dress warmly and meet the ranger at the Fort Point Fishing Pier with 50 cents bait fee (556-0865).

Exploring Alcatraz:

Join ranger-led programs, use self-guiding brochures and take an audio tour of the cellhouse to explore the historic island of Alcatraz. A variety of programs are offered daily on a rotating schedule including:

•Fortress Alcatraz: Explore the island's rich military tradition and learn about the 19th century's most heavily fortified West Coast fort.

•Alcatraz is Indianland: Find out why the Native American movement of the early 1970s came to Alcatraz for an 18-month-long demonstration.

•Hollywood's Alcatraz: Myths and realities are explored as Ranger Raquel Lopez sorts through the facts and fiction found in Hollywood's portrayal of Alcatraz.

•The Natural Side of the Rock: Join a ranger to explore a unique island ecosystem where natural and cultural history meet in the middle of San Francisco Bay.

•United States Penitentiary, Alcatraz: Delve into the truth about a penitentiary whose name speaks for itself.

•Escapes!: Find out if anyone ever did escape from Alcatraz by exploring the military and federal penitentiary history.

•The Battle of '46: Examine in-depth the 1946 escape attempt that left three inmates dead after a three-day siege.

Daily ferry service operates from Pier 41 at Fisherman's Wharf. Call 546-2700 for the current boat schedule. Ask at the dock ranger station which of the following programs are offered that day.

Fort Point:

Tour the only mid-19th century casemated, brick-and-granite costal defense fort on the West Coast, open Wednesdays through Sundays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (556-1693). A self-guided audio tour describing the life of a fort soldier is available (adults: $2.50, children: $1).

A variety of programs are offered, including:

•Guardian of the Golden Gate: View this new award-winning 17 minute video about the history of Fort Point, from 1776 through World War II, shown on the hour, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the theater.

Ask for times of the following programs at the Sutler's Store in the fort:

•Cannon Drill: Learn how soldiers were taught to load and fire a Napoleon 12-pounder cannon during a Civil War artillery drill.

•Building the Golden Gate Bridge: View the construction of this national civil engineering landmark in a videotape made by Bethlehem Steel Company.

Fort Mason Center:

A dynamic waterfront complex of visual and performing arts, cultural and environmental programs. Call for daily activities (979-3010).

•SS Jerimiah O'Brien: America's last unaltered liberty ship, still in operating condition, can still be roamed until March 15 weekdays 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., and 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekends before voyaging to Normandy's beachhead for the 50th anniversary of D-Day (441-3101).

Cliff House:

See the exhibits on shipwrecks and sea lions; historic photographs of the Cliff House, Sutro Heights and Sutro Baths; and the whale models from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily (556-8642).

Presidio:

•Presidio Resource Center: Information available at Building 102B on the west side of the Main Parade Ground on Montgomery Ave., open daily from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. (556-0865).

•Presidio Museum: Displays of history from the Spanish, Mexican and Bear Flag eras to today, including Presidio history, the Civil War, World Wars I and II, the 1906 earthquake and fire, and the 1915 Panama Pacific International Exposition. Open Wednesday through Sunday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Located at the corner of Lincoln Blvd. and Funston Ave. in the Presidio (556-0865).

Stinson Beach:

Open at 9 a.m. daily for picnics and beach walking. Closing times: 7 p.m. through March 12; 8 p.m. through April 2. No lifeguard service is available in winter. Call for latest traffic, road and weather conditions (868-1922).

Grapevine Crossword

ACROSS
1. Liquidate
5. Stable
9. Molecule
10. ___ Rooney
11. Root vegetable
14. Neck piece
15. Zone
18. Land measurement
22. Control
23. Hog
24. Possess
27. 12th letter
28. Keg
30. Stink
32. Pair
35. Street
36. Russian Mts.

DOWN
1. Massachusetts (ab)
2. Eastern time (ab)
3. Hutch
4. Trademark approval
5. Old World tree
6. Insect
7. Road (ab)
8. The Big Apple
12. Rubidium (ab)
13. Rhode Island (ab)
16. Current
17. Onto
19. Shackle
20. Radium (ab)
21. Emergency room
26. Wide receiver (ab)
26. Near (ab)
28. Snake
29. Rhea
30. Either
31. Act
33. Tantalum (ab)
34. Elevation (ab)

PREVIOUS PUZZLE

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Proteins in Foods Causing Allergic Reactions

From Page 1

Doctors know that almost all food allergens are proteins. In wheat, for instance, gluten, gliadin, globulin, and albumin proteins all can cause allergic reactions. Tests can be administered to detect whether someone has an allergic reaction to whole foods or food ingredients.

Beyond the identification of offending foods, very little is known about which specific proteins cause the allergic reaction among the many thousands of proteins contained in allergenic foods.

Considering the small fraction of Americans who have food allergies and the small selection of foods known to cause allergies, it's obvious that most of the hundreds of thousands of various proteins contained in foods do not cause allergies. This doesn't mean other proteins could not cause an allergy in someone, somewhere. It simply means that a relatively small number of food substances will probably continue to be the culprits in causing most food allergies.

Would the protein transferred from one plant - or from any other source - to another confer any allergenic property on the resulting plant? Again, no one currently knows exactly which proteins from allergenic foods cause allergic reactions. Therefore, no tests exist to determine whether proteins from allergenic foods will cause an allergic reaction when transferred to other foods.

However, in the case of commonly allergenic foods such as peanuts, the same challenge tests that determine whether an individual is allergic to a food would be applicable to find out if allergenic proteins have been transferred in a genetic modification.

These tests would be possible only for proteins from common allergens because people known to have these allergies would be widely available to participate in the tests. If a peanut protein were transferred to a cucumber, for example, individuals allergic to peanuts could be challenged with the new variety of cucumber to see if they experience an allergic reaction.

The challenge test won't be possible when proteins are moved from foods not commonly allergenic - bananas, for example. Although some people have rare allergies to foods such as bananas, they are too few to assemble for tests.

For the future, we should note that biotech may one day provide allergy experts the key to eliminating allergens from many foods that cause allergic reactions. First, researchers must identify the exact protein - and the genes that produce them - that cause allergic reactions in foods. Then, not only could we avoid transferring those proteins to other foods, it may be possible to eliminate the allergenic proteins from the original foods that now cause allergic reactions.

An enormous amount of research lies ahead to accomplish this goal. Nevertheless, to the millions of people who suffer food allergy to many common and nutritious foods, the elimination of the offending allergens indeed would be a huge benefit of biotechnology.

International Food Information Council

March 1994

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1	2 6:30pm Valleywide Parents' Council	3 11:00am VVCC Senior Council Meeting 7:00pm ROSES meeting	4 7:30pm Visitacion Valley Asian Residents' Assn. 8:00pm Valley Baptist Youth Groups	5
6 1:00pm VVCC Bingo	7 VVCC Senior Center Rummage Sale 9 am	8 4:00pm VVCC Board Meeting 4:30pm Sunnydale Tenants Meet 7:00pm El Dorado N.B.C. Meeting	9 6:00pm Executive Park Advisory Committee-open to all	10	11 8:00pm Valley Baptist Youth Groups	12
13 1:00pm VVCC Bingo	14	15	16	17 *St. Patrick's*	18 8:00pm Valley Baptist Youth Groups	19
20 *Spring begins* 1:00pm VVCC Bingo	21	22	23	24	25 3:00pm Visitacion Valley Improvement Club 8:00pm Valley Baptist Youth Groups	26
27 *Palm Sunday* 1:00pm VVCC Bingo	28	29	30	31 USDA Food Distribution at VVCC		

February

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

April

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17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

SPCA's Finishing School for Abandoned Pets

In an unprecedented departure from normal animal shelter activities, San Francisco SPCA is offering its abandoned, homeless pets a crash course in pet etiquette as part of an overall effort to make the animals more adoptable and speed their departure into loving new homes.

For a homeless pet, a stay at the local animal shelter can be a stressful and traumatic experience, often leading to behavior problems or a backslide in training. But thanks to the SF/SPCA finishing school, pets actually benefit from their shelter stay and, in many cases, leave better behaved than when they came in. Dogs who were never taught to walk on a leash or politely greet new people are given obedience lessons to improve these skills. And kitties with limited socialization are brought out of their shells with love and attention from SF/SPCA staff and volunteers.

Brainchild of the Society's Animal Behavior Department, the canine and feline finishing school employs 237 volunteer dog walkers, cat socializers and animal behaviorists. Dog walkers keep the canines well-exercised and socialized by taking them for walks in a nearby park.

"Just having different people around them helps to keep the dogs social," said department head Bob Gutierrez. "And with so many people taking each dog out, the housebroken dogs stay housebroken."

During these outings, obedience commands are reinforced so each dog retains any prior training. Meanwhile, dog behaviorists work to modify unwanted behaviors in certain dogs. Because people often size-up a potential pet in five seconds or less, unruly conduct such as jumping up and down or barking at visitors from its shelter quarters can temporarily cost an animal a good home.

Cat socializer volunteers work to ensure homeless cats don't while away the hours alone. They spend one-on-one time nurturing shelter cats and treating them to lively play sessions with a selection of cat toys. Volunteers pet, brush and cradle friendly lap cats, and gently coax shy kitties out of hiding.

In addition to the socializer's efforts, cat behaviorists put in extra hours with certain cats to end inappropriate behaviors. "If you don't continue to spend time with a cat," said Gutierrez, "a lot of cats will regress. We try to get the hiders to come out, and more importantly, keep the social cats social. As a result, the cats are happier, tend to be more friendly, and get adopted more quickly."

Proud new pet owners reap the benefits of an animal's finishing school training and socialization.

Grapevine Want-Ads

Private parties only. Up to 20 words for $1. Extra lines 50 cents each. Mail ad with a check by 20th of month prior to issue date to Visitacion Valley Grapevine, 50 Raymond Ave., San Francisco, CA 94134

APARTMENT WANTED : Small one-bedroom or studio. Can afford $450 or under. Non-smoking. Prefer private entry. Call Nattie 584-7355.

WANTED : Volunteer exercise teacher two hours a week, one day only, any day. We'll treat you to lunch. VVCC Senior Center 467-4499.

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- Saves hours of retyping
- Color photos saved in any format
- Sliding scale prices with special deals for all community group newsletters
- Hard drive data of any kind converted to 650 mb CR-ROM
- Can come to your home or office to download
- Free Repeater BBS service 415-468-9669,,22 Logon: New Password: NONE

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Peculiar Doings

•Word out of Brazil is of a venomous species of caterpillar whose sting causes burns, internal bleeding and even death, as was the unfortunate outcome of several cases - quite a salty resume for a butterfly.

•An animal foundation battling a Woodside logging application is worried a nearby gorilla using sign language wouldn't mate if constantly bombarded by the noise of power saws. People, on the other hand...

•Part of the aches and pains of Russia's capitalistic infancy is organized crime, which is growing to hefty proportions there. Russian businessmen now routinely hire armed bodyguards to protect them from racketeers, as police are being bought and extortion is running rampart, just like in the good ol' United States.

•Meanwhile, forces of the new Russian economy have been party attributed to decreased life expectancy for its people, as men now live to an average of 59 years while women still command a hefty 73.2.

•And in Georgia - the country, not the southern state - gasoline is so scarce that fire trucks won't respond to a blaze unless first provided with enough fuel for a round trip. Did someone mention horses?

•In London, where the Church of England has recommended closing two-thirds of its churches - they actually do those kinds of things in other towns - plans are for the empty houses of worship to be converted to shops, bars and gymnasiums. Interested parties, please take note!

•No need for "stay in school" campaigns in Beijing, China, where the government will routinely fines parents of dropouts up to $570. Learn, or else!

•In the war-torn city of Sarajevo, Bosnia-Hercegovina, a combination of military and newly-coined phrases have developed into a unique jargon describing the region's recent unfortunate circumstances of bombings, food shortages and sniper fire.

•Having grown accustomed to the many tourists stopping to feed him at his Big Pine Key, Florida habitat, Grandpa, a 10-foot-long, 40-year-old alligator estimated to weigh about 500 pounds, was moved to a state wildlife park to prevent any attack on humans.

•Boxes placed in trees for squirrels on the statehouse grounds in Charleston, West Virginia were removed when one fell and almost hit a passerby. But the squirrels got their homes back when a circulating petition called the removal "cruel and unjust."

•In Mineola, New York, a county judge dismissed a 23-year-old man's sexual misconduct charge brought about by his twin brother's girlfriend after a late night liaison. You cou! probably figure the details.

•Drivers in Massachusetts guilty of multiple moving violatons are now required to attend reality therapy to discuss their bad driving habits.

•And a judge in New Bedford, Massachusetts now orders some of his more literate offenders to take a literature class in lieu of some jail time. Now there's one for the books!

•Seems the most-stolen car in the U.S. in 1993 was a 1984 Oldsmobile Cutlass Supreme, a hot commodity in the used parts business.

•Speaking of crime, a state-issued report says its twice as likely for a Californian to be accidently injured at home than be victim of a violent crime, up six times more than 40 years ago.

•And the cost of firearm injuries in the United States? Some local researchers have put the price at around $20 billion a year.

•Upset his fiance had dumped him so close to the wedding date, a Sacramento murder defendant took a plea bargain to get to prison as fast as possible and start what positive future he could.

•If you want to call Bill Clinton at 1-212-456-1111, you might get one of the volunteer operators there, along with a four-question taped survey you can answer by pushing the numbers on your touch-tone phone. Next it'll be: Coming Soon - Pay-Per-View President.

•Down in Miami, a Swiss tourist who stopped on a causeway to check his map escaped a band of knife-wielding robbers by jumping into the freezing waters of Biscayne Bay and swimming away.

•Recent studies show that nicotine gum, patches and sprays do indeed help smokers curb their habits, according to a British report.

•Now there's a study saying sugar has no adverse effect on a child's behavior. Bounce that one off the wall!

•When a freshman at Swarthmore College in Philadelphia continually hassled another student refusing his romantic advances, the school offered to pay for him to go somewhere else, or stay and get counseling at their expense. Quite a deal!

•As intelligent as they are, a group of scholars is translating the Bible into Klingon, the language of those bizarre-looking warriors from Star Trek. Just what we've all been waiting for, right?

•Similar to the recent guns-for-concert ticket swaps up here, Venezuela held a three-day guns-for-food swap. Priorities, folks!

•And how about those 4,000 Christmas packages the Postal Service in Brooklyn finally discovered and got around to delivering by mid-February? Must have been a slow day!

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Better Squash

From Page 1

major staple crops like corn and wheat, they are coming along as well. And it's hard to gauge the total environmental benefits this will bring. They will be huge.

It's no small thing indeed to ponder the many benefits that will accure across America from crops bred with biotechnology to be resistant to previously untreatable plant viruses. But it's quite another when you add to it that viral resistance crops are already nearing use in many developing countries as well.

Countries such as Argentina, Chile, China, Kenya, Malaysia, the Philippines and many more are well on their way to developing viral resistance in varieties of crops mentioned above and in crops that are suited to the diets of these countries.

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